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INSCOM *Journal*

February 1982



Where will you
find a pineapple
field for a roof?

HAWAII

Viewpoint

Recently, the intelligence field has received more attention than usual from all segments of our society. What's causing this interest? Can it be the expansion of terrorist activities around the world? The instability of many world governments? Or the perpetual Soviet threat to the free world? The answer is hard to come by!

Regardless, Americans now have become more appreciative of our military and civilian intelligence professionals' task. This change in attitude is reflected in President Reagan's comments concerning the signing of Executive Orders 12333 and 12334.

The president pointed out, "Most Americans realize that intelligence is a good and necessary profession to which high caliber men and women dedicate their lives. We respect them for their honorable and often perilous service to our nation and the cause of freedom. For all our technological advances, the gathering of information and its analysis depend finally on human judgment; and good judgment depends finally on human integrity, and professionalism of those who serve us in the intelligence community."

Reagan's final comments reaffirmed his appreciation and belief in a viable intelligence program when he stated, "I again want to express my respect and admiration for the men and women of our intelligence community.... They cannot fully be thanked in public, but I want them to know that their job is vital and that the American people, and their President, are profoundly grateful for what they do."

The men and women of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command can take pride in the role that they play in our nation's intelligence program. Having achieved such milestones as the Travis Trophy and the Ardisana Award, INSCOMers have set a professional track record for the rest of the intelligence community.

INSCOM *Journal*

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The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command Journal is the unofficial Command Information publication authorized under the provisions of AR 360-81. Produced monthly by photo-offset, the *Journal* serves as an educational, informational and professional medium for the members of USAINSCOM and other members of the intelligence community. Circulation is 7,500 copies monthly. Unless otherwise stated, opinions expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of HQ USAINSCOM or Department of the Army. *Journal* articles are not generally copyrighted and may be reprinted with proper credit noted. Manuscripts and photos submitted for publication, or correspondence concerning the *Journal*, should be mailed to: HQ USAINSCOM, Attn: IAPA (*Journal*), Arlington Hall Station, Arlington, VA 22212. Telephone: AC 202-692-5496/5346 or Autovon 222-5496/5346.

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Hawaii is a tropical paradise abounding in lush, green flora and amiable people, representing many different nationalities. It is also the home of Field Station Kunia, INSCOM's newest field station, and INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific (ITIC-PAC). How do servicemembers cope with day-to-day living in Hawaii? What type of organizations do they work for? Get the answers and the "Aloha Spirit" from the people who live and work there.

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On our cover this month:

Beach at Kalapana on the Big Island of Hawaii.

Gen. Flynn assumes duties at NSA



At the end of his farewell luncheon, Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Flynn expressed his thanks to all.

On Nov. 30, 1981 members of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command wished Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Flynn,

INSCOM's former deputy commander—intelligence, the best of luck in his new assignment as special assistant to the

director, National Security Agency.

Leading the well-wishers was Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, INSCOM's commanding general, who expressed the best wishes of all those in attendance. The general explained that the men and women of INSCOM were there to give a traditional military salute to one of us who is leaving; "We wish to say so long to the Flynns and wish them well in their new assignment."

As the troops stood at attention, and the attendees listened Flynn responded. "Who does this review honor? It's a chance for me to honor the soldiers and civilians in this command. Soldiers and civilians in this command are responsible for me standing here today, a general of the Army."

Flynn continued by thanking his family, his secretary, Mrs. Janie Mitchum, and Maj. Gen. Stubblebine and Lt. Gen. Rolya.

After his special thanks to all, Flynn concluded by presenting a question, "How do I say thanks to the soldiers and civilians of INSCOM? I am proud to be a soldier, I'm proud to be an INSCOM soldier."

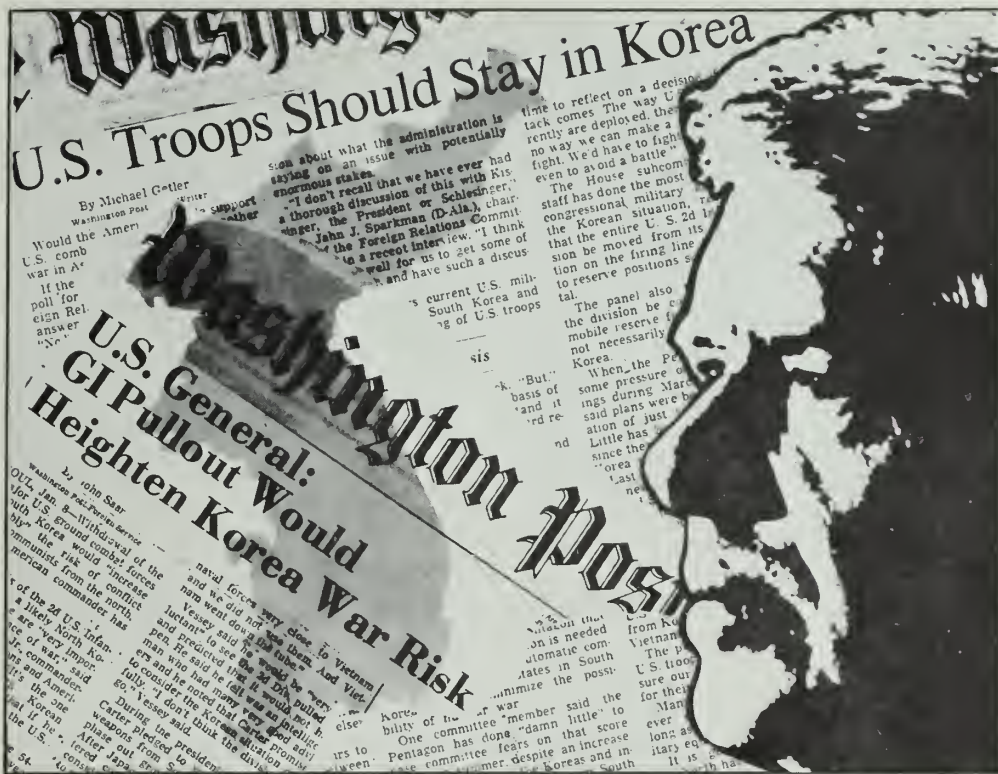


Generals Stubblebine and Flynn salute the colors.



The troops say goodbye and good luck to Gen. Flynn.

Photos by Sp4 D. Briggs



ITAC

the unique organization

by Capt. John Arbeeney

"WASHINGTON D.C. — January 1979, President Carter halts the U.S. Troop withdrawal from South Korea."

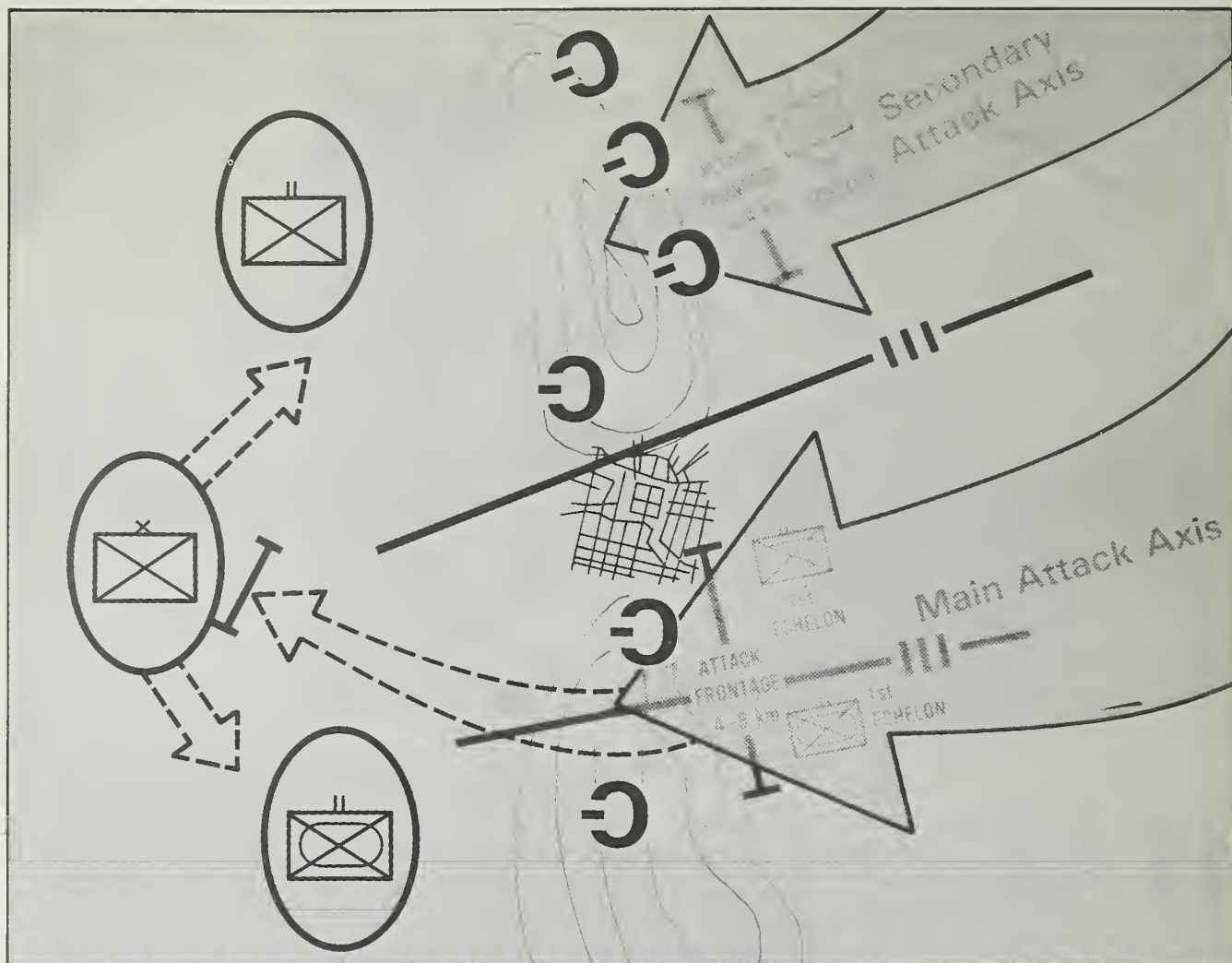
Ever wonder what brought about this national level policy change? All the guesses in the world and one probably would not come up with the correct answer. Nevertheless, the change was prompted by an intelligence study entitled *Combat Elements of the North Korean Army*, produced by the United States Army Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, commonly known as ITAC.

ITAC, a major subordinate command within the U.S. Army Intelligence Security Command, is headquartered at Arlington Hall Station with other elements in nearby Washington, D.C. and vicinity, at Fort Bragg, N.C. and Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.

Designated as the Army's only national level general intelligence and threat analysis production center, ITAC is a unique organization with a special mission. In attaining its mission, ITAC production responds to and supports the

Army's operational and special purpose forces; the scientific and technical intelligence (S&TI) community; force, combat and materiel developers and senior decision makers throughout the Army and national security structure.

The complexity of ITAC's production effort corresponds to the range of consumers it supports. ITAC publications may be brief and deal with a narrowly defined subject area or lengthy multivolume studies. Time frames considered range from the present to pro-



The United States Army's Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center, known as ITAC, serves numerous functions. Its analysts provide threat support to combat developers, information to senior decision makers and other valuable data which facilitates the accomplishment of the Army's mission. Today, nearly two-thirds of ITAC production concentrates on the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact developments. The remaining one-third of the production effort focuses on geographically oriented country studies of areas where Army missions exist.

jections extended 20 years into the future. ITAC analysts consider all the information and intelligence available obtained through numerous collection methods to ensure the final product is accurate, thorough and current.

Nearly two-thirds of ITAC production concentrates on the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact developments which pose a threat to the Army's mission accomplishment now and in the future. This includes the threat posed by hostile multidiscipline intelligence collection efforts and terrorist activities directed

against the Army. ITAC also provides, primarily to the S&TI Community, detailed and comprehensive imagery exploitation which is often the only way to determine physical characteristics of threat systems, table of organization and equipment and facilities.

The remaining one-third of the production effort focuses on geographically oriented country studies of those areas where Army contingency missions may exist. This includes the Caribbean, Central America, Africa, Middle East/Persian and Far East. A recent ITAC

initiative, the Army Intelligence Survey (AIS), will produce a six-volume study on each of 31 countries from these areas. AIS will provide the operational commander with basic planning data in sufficient detail for use as a foundation in precontingency planning.

This is ITAC. People dedicated to providing the best possible intelligence to those supported (KNOWLEDGE—the first line of defense). For additional information on this unique organization, please call AUTOVON 222-5200.



Firefighter R. L. Johnson ensures victim (played by M. A. Hunt) is unconscious.



The head tip neck lift ensures the flow of air to the lungs.

CPR training a valuable investment

February is heart month! The Arlington Hall Station Fire Department asks, would you know what to do if your fellow worker experienced a heart attack? If you hesitate and answer "no," then it's time you learned what to do by participating in one of the Fire Department's cardiopulmonary resuscitation classes.

Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, commonly known as CPR, is a method of incorporating artificial respiration with artificial circulation; that is, applying breathing and chest compression on an unconscious victim. During the past year, CPR was used at Arlington Hall Station in saving a life.

Members of the Arlington Hall Station's Fire Department encourage those who are not certified to take advantage of CPR training. For those interested, CPR classes are held at the Hall at least once a month. These courses, which last one day, are free and open to all. The only expense is a nominal fee for the cost of the CPR manual, which is published by

the American Red Cross.

The Fire Department's five CPR instructors approach CPR training through the modular course. This approach is oriented toward classroom participation. There are, however, some lectures and class demonstrations.

At the onset, participants are asked to purchase the CPR manual either from the Red Cross or through the Fire Department and familiarize themselves with it. Once they attend class, their familiarization with CPR allows them to immediately begin practicing CPR techniques on the manikin. During these "hands-on" practical classroom experiences, the students have many opportunities to reinforce or clarify information they have been exposed to.

The Hall's CPR instructors believe that the modular course not only satisfies the purpose for CPR training; that is, to teach CPR techniques and grant certification, but it facilitates learning and reinforces the knowledge that the stu-

dents have obtained.

Individuals wanting to participate in the Arlington Hall Station Fire Department CPR training should contact the department's fire chief at 692-6250.



Photos by Sp5 K. A. Ferrier

Johnson performs actual CPR on heart attack victim.

See you at the credit union

by Capt. Mike R. Ehrlick

"I'm going to deposit it in the credit union." That was SFC Charles K. Maness' comment after receiving an U.S. Army Incentive Award of \$485.00, on Dec. 22, 1981, from me—the unit's officer in charge. The award was presented to Maness for adoption of his suggestion to modify the grounding system on the AN/FLR-9 Antenna located at Augsburg, West Germany.

Maness, a member of the Antenna Installation Team, Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity of HQ, INSCOM, suggested that both man-hours and money could be saved if cables connected to the ground system were welded to the antenna rather than bolted as was currently the case. This modification would result in a better electrical connection and would significantly reduce the maintenance as required on the grounding system.

According to Department of the Army officials evaluation, the sergeant's suggestion will result in a first year savings of \$8,708.16 in maintenance man-hours and replacement parts costs. A percentage of these



by Sp5 G. Newberry

SFC Maness receives an Army Incentive Award from Capt. Ehrlick.

savings, \$485.00, was passed on to Maness.

The Army Incentive Award Program was established to improve the efficiency and economy of U.S. Army equipment and operations by providing monetary awards to individuals for their adopted suggestions.

During fiscal year 1980, the average benefit awarded was \$133.00. Of the 6.1 suggestions submitted per every 100 federal employees that submitted suggestions, 27.2 percent were adopted. A total of \$3,506.00 was paid during FY 80 to federal employees for suggestions adopted.

To participate in the Incentive Award Program, personnel should contact their local civilian personnel office or command personnel for forms and information. For additional guidance, refer to AR 672-20.

So for all you INSCOM personnel that think something could be improved upon and will save, or has the potential to save, the government money, submit that idea through the Army Incentive Awards Program. Things won't change by themselves and you may receive a monetary award if the suggestion is adopted. See you at the credit union!

Taub 18th MI Bn. soldier of year

by V. Stutz

In January, three 18th MI Battalion soldiers competed for the position of Soldier of the year. And the winner was Sp5 Joanne M. Taub.

A 1979 graduate of intelligence analyst course at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Taub has worked in the Battalion S2 since she arrived in Munich in April 1980. She was at that time no rookie in security matters; however, having spent her previous assignment at Fort Polk, La. working in the S2 of the Division Support Command, 5th Mechanized Infantry Division.

Awards are not new to Taub, either. She has received two Army Commendation Medals: one for being the honor graduate of the Fort Polk 5th Infantry Division Primary Leadership Course (PLC), the other for meritorious service during her tour at Fort Polk. In addition, she holds a B.A. degree in political science from Union College in Schenectady, N.Y.

How do soldiers such as Taub prepare themselves to compete for Soldier of the Year? What does it take to prove oneself outstanding before such an important board? It takes study! The candidates study field manuals, Army regulations and countless other informative Army publications. They make it a point to be well read in such diverse areas as human relations and equal opportunity, NBC procedures, security, first aid, Army traditions, current events and of course the particulars of their

own military occupational specialties.

What do these well-informed soldiers then do on the morning before the Soldier-of-the-Year board? Taub remembers shining her shoes and brass, pressing her uniform, listening to the AFN news and, yes, worrying about the board. One of her last thoughts before the ordeal

then had actually been acquired much earlier, during her four years in the academic environment. In effect, the competition made her realize the value of those four years.

Not only the Soldier-of-the-Year award, but everything in this young soldier's record testifies to her belief in giving the best of what she has to what-

Units

began was: "Walk in with confidence!" She feels now that the confidence and ability to communicate which came to her aid

ever she does. She is now pursuing an M.A. in international relations at the University of Southern California.

Hurtado PLC honor graduate

The 18th MI Battalion has done it again. Sp4 Patricia Hurtado recently graduated from Primary Leadership Course (PLC) Class 81-16 and not only was she the honor graduate of her class, but also won the General Douglas MacArthur Award for Distinguished Leadership. Hurtado pursued her academic endeavors with the identical avid attitude displayed in her daily performance of duties within the battalion—and it paid off.

Hurtado is originally from Colombia, South America, and moved to the United States (Chicago) in 1972. After graduation from high school, she

entered the U.S. Army under the Delayed Entry Program and took basic training at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. From there she completed the interrogator course at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. and was subsequently transferred to the Defense Language Institute (DLI) at Monterey, Calif.

While at DLI she completed the Russian language course and was then assigned to the 18th MI Battalion where she had been employed as an interrogator. Upon her return from PLC, she was given another challenging assignment with the Soviet Orientation Team.



Gen. Stubblebine presents graduation certificate to SSgt. Stanley P. Nemitz, concluding a class on combination changing techniques.

DAME course informative

On Oct. 16, 1981, Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, in conjunction with a visit to the 902nd, presided at a graduation ceremony in the Defense Against Methods of Entry (DAME) Branch, Technical Division, Security Support Detachment, 902nd Military Intelligence Group, Fort Meade, Md. Six U.S. Army and Navy students had completed an intensive class in security container combination changing techniques. Stubblebine, a former commander of the 902nd MI Group, commented on the importance of the security in classified information to national defense and challenged the students to employ their new skills to enhance national security.

The combination changing

techniques course is one of three courses taught by DAME Branch that are available to all DoD personnel. The other courses are: security container inspection course (five days—with basic combination changing course as a prerequisite); and a three-day special security officer (SSO) course.

Each course is fast paced and includes extensive practical work with security hardware and locking devices. Priority for attendance is given to active duty Army personnel engaged in security activities.

Information on the course and class may be obtained by contacting Mr. Jack Baldwin, chief, DAME Branch, at AV 923-2541, (301) 677-2541 or FTS 938-2541.

New chief for 165th

by 1st Lt. Tracy Ellis

On June 23, Lt. Col. Arleigh D. Waterman, commander of the 165th Military Intelligence Battalion for the past 30 months, handed over the 165th to his successor, Lt. Col. Thomas K. Newell.

The formal change-of-command ceremony was held in the Terrace Officer and Civilian Club located on the C. W. Abrams complex in Frankfurt. Guests ranged in stature from battalion personnel to ODCSI, USAREUR, ASBW and MAD representatives. Group commander, Col. Dudley J. Gordon's presence topped off the ceremony which began with the USAREUR band enthusiastically playing the German and American national anthems after the colors were brought forth. The 165th MI Bn unit colors were formally passed by its Sgt. Maj. Curtiss Ledbetter to Waterman, who passed the colors to Gordon. Gordon made appropriate remarks and formally turned over the command to Newell.

After the ceremony, battalion personnel gave their farewell wishes to the Waterman family, and greeted Newell and his wife.

Newell arrived in Europe on June 22, from his previous assignment as commander, U.S. Army Santa Ana District Recruiting Command in Laguna Nishel, Calif. Waterman departed Germany to attend the National War College at Fort McNair, Washington, D.C.

HAWAII



by 1st Lt. Paul Stillings



Hawaii is the potpourri of the Pacific, the merging of East and West and a cultural crossroads. The Hawaiian Islands have a unique history, colorful heritage and something of interest for everyone. The eight major islands that comprise the state, Oahu, Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Hawaii (the Big Island), Niihau, Lanai and Kahoolawe, are actually the tips of an underwater mountain chain.

From all over the world, the Hawaiian Islands are visited by many: the curious, the adventurous, the rich and famous and those who have saved all their lives for a dream vacation.

To the uninformed, Hawaii is the lush garden paradise as portrayed by the popular television shows *Hawaii Five-O* and *Magnum PI*. In reality, there are lush valleys, sheer cliffs and waterfalls hundreds of feet high and the beauty of the contour-plowed pineapple and sugar cane fields. There are barren, forbidding wastelands of the volcano fields on the Big Island and the Haleakala Crater on Maui. There are wooded forests and cactus patches, areas with extremely

heavy rainfall and areas with nearly no rain. Temperatures can range from near 100 degrees on the Big Island to a pleasant 85 degrees on nearly all islands to below freezing on the heights of Haleakala, Mauna Kea and Moana Lua. The latter two peaks, both on the Big Island, have several feet of snow each winter. Beaches can be white or black sand. Coastlines can be gently sloping beaches or totally inaccessible rocky cliffs. This land, these islands are a region of great contrast and beauty.

Hawaii, like the other 49 states, has its own history. Since Hawaii was not admitted to the United States until 1959, very few people have studied the island's interesting and very different past. The Colonists in 1776 were fighting the Revolutionary War against England with muskets and cannons, while in Hawaii, the warriors of the different islands were fighting at sea in their outriggers and on land with stone hammers and spears.

Hawaii shares one unique fact with the southern states—it had a president. There are many other facts about the islands' history worth learning. The islands were initially inhabited by Polynesians from Tahiti between 600-1000 A.D. There is evidence to support the theories that the Tahitian inhabitants were descendants of Southeast Asians. The remarkable feat of these people's skills is that they traveled thousands of miles throughout the Pacific in double-hulled canoes, using only the stars and crude instruments for navigation.

The Western world was introduced to the islands when Captain James Cook



A statue of King Kamehameha the Great greets visitors to Hawaii.

'discovered' Oahu in 1778. When he arrived, the islands were ruled separately, but in 1790, King Kamehameha I conquered the Big Island, consolidated his power and conquered Maui and Oahu. He united and established the Kingdom of Hawaii and reigned as King until his death in 1819. His established family and their power would last until 1893.

During Hawaii's period between 1820 and 1893, many important events shaped the eventual future of the islands. Missionaries arrived in 1820 and introduced Christianity. Traders from Asia, China, Australia, North and South America and Europe contributed to the cosmopolitan character that has evolved. In

1843, Britain temporarily annexed the islands. In the mid-1800s, Honolulu formed its first Fire Department, Board of Health, the Chamber of Commerce and laid its first water pipes. The sugar industries demanded more plantation labor, so workers were 'imported' from 1852-1946, from China, Japan, the Philippines, Korea, Portugal and Puerto Rico. Toward the 1890s the political climate deteriorated, and in 1893, Sanford B. Dole headed the provisional government that replaced the monarchy. It was this government that declared itself a Republic and proclaimed Dole as president. President McKinley realized Hawaii's strategic position during the Spanish-American War and promptly annexed the islands in 1898. Sanford Dole was appointed governor in June of 1900, signifying Hawaii's status as a United States territory.

From 1900-1941, relative prosperity and progress blessed the islands. Pineapple became an important crop, telephone and radio telephone service was installed and Pan American World Airways began commercial flights in 1936. The Great Depression did not affect Hawaii as it did some parts of the mainland. The buildup of American military strength, due to the increased tensions with Japan, offset many financial problems of the Depression.

Dec. 7, 1941 was a turning point in Hawaiian history. The Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor had several impacts on the progress of the islands and its peoples. The islands, especially Oahu, became a very large military center. The war in the Pacific was directed from Headquarters on Oahu.



Hawaii is a potpourri of historical treasures. At the Iolani Palace, located in historic downtown Honolulu, one can view the only throne room under the American flag. Hawaii's last two monarchs reigned from there.

When the war began, the Americans of Japanese ancestry (AJA) were viewed with suspicion and interned in camps in California. Much of the suspicion was diminished by the exploits, daring, heroism and bravery of the 442nd Regimental Combat team, composed mostly of second generation AJAs. The combined accomplishments of the 442nd in combat in the Mediterranean and European theaters, earned the unit the distinguished title of "the most decorated unit of the entire war." A sizeable portion of the Army Museum at Fort DeRussy is dedicated to the 442nd RCT. Many of these veterans live and work in their island homeland today.

The islands were also heavily used during the Korean conflict. After the conflict, the state experienced explosive economic growth. The tourism, housing, agriculture, transportation and many other industries mushroomed. Efforts to attain statehood, spanning many years, were finally successful in 1959 on August 21.

The new state elected its first governor, William Quinn, in 1957. The second governor, John Burns, served for 12 years. The present governor, George Ariyoshi, is the first American of Japanese ancestry to become a state governor. The city and County of Honolulu presently has a woman mayor, Mrs. Eileen Anderson.

The 25th "Tropic Lightning" Infantry Division and the First Marine Brigade were deployed from Hawaii to Vietnam. Oahu was also used extensively by the military during the Vietnam conflict for hospital and rest and relaxation facilities.

The 50th state, the Hub of the Pacific, can trace its history and culture to many countries, but the history of its native people and the many peoples who have settled here is truly unique among the histories of the other states of the United States. □

Editor's note: Stillings expresses his appreciation to the Hawaii Visitors Bureau for their assistance in the preparation of this article.



Waikiki Beach, one of the world's most famous beaches, with Diamond Head crater in the background

On an island tour

by 1st Lt. Paul Stillings



First time to the islands? Been waiting long for this trip? Better get a window seat. The view from the air is fantastic, day or night. Flights arriving from the mainland pass by the entire south shore on their final approach. Diamond Head, Waikiki, Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are prominent points of interest.

The island of Oahu, the "Gathering Place," is the center of tourism. Honolulu International Airport receives and farewells travelers around the clock. The city of Honolulu is similar to other large U.S. cities. It has a large, business-oriented downtown, presently undergoing mass renovations; it has major suburban areas, large shopping malls, high rise apartments and condominiums and its own unique history. Honolulu

and the resort area of Waikiki possess a special charm that has attracted people for over 100 years—charm that is not easily defined.

Hawaii has long been known for its "Aloha Spirit," a spirit of the people. The island residents have long prided themselves in their friendly dealings with visitors.

Well, you're in Hawaii. What do you do? Each island has a myriad of attractions and facilities that are sure to satisfy everyone. Oahu has the majority of attractions. For water sports, there is snorkeling, scuba diving, sailing, surfing, outriggers, deep sea fishing, surf casting and windsurfing. Major sightseeing attractions include: Waikiki and Waikiki Beach, Paradise Park, Sea Life Park, Hanauma Bay, the Arizona



Hula dancers are a must on any Hawaiian tour.

Tourists can experience Polynesian history firsthand in an outrigger canoe.

Memorial at Pearl Harbor, the Punchbowl National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific, the Polynesian Cultural Center, Waimea Falls Park, the Bishop Museum and Planetarium, the Aloha Tower, the Nuuanu Pali Lookout, Diamond Head Crater and the Blow Hole.

The other major islands have some unique and sometimes awesome attractions also. On Kauai, there are many waterfalls along the steep mountains. The Na Pali coast is only accessible by air or boat. Waimea Canyon is the "Little Grand Canyon of the Pacific." Maui possesses Haleakala, the House of the Sun. This 11,000 foot cinder cone houses the rare and beautiful Silversword plant, that dies soon after it blooms. Lahaina is an old whaling port and still retains much of its

rusticism. The Big Island, Hawaii, is actually two large volcanic peaks. The active volcanic vents at Kilauea spew lava and start flows that eventually reach the ocean, resulting in more 'land,' giving Hawaii the honor of being the only state that is *growing*. Molokai is a rugged, lush island known for its friendliness and the Kalaupapa settlement, a town for those affected by Hansen's disease.

The island of Kahoolawe is a deserted island, formerly used by the Navy and Air Force as a bombing range. Niihau is privately owned, and travel to the island by outsiders is forbidden. Lanai is primarily one large pineapple field, but some people venture there to enjoy backpacking and isolated beaches.

One of the most treasured attributes of the islands is the peace and quiet. In the fast paced world most of us live in, this is the place to relax and enjoy nature at its finest and to unwind from worldly pressures.

With the development of more rapid and dependable air transportation, Hawaii has become a prime vacation spot, attracting tourism from the U.S. mainland, Canada, Australia, Japan, New Zealand and many other countries. Throughout the islands there are 411 hotels with 57,000 rooms available. The majority are on Oahu; 145 hotels, at 33,500 rooms. In 1980, nearly 4 million tourists pumped \$3 billion into the Hawaiian economy, making it the largest industry in the islands. □

Luau!



Hungry fans at roasting line up to eat.

by Lt.Col. Leo W. Melansons

The United States has rightfully been termed a melting pot, yet within that heading, Hawaii is unique in its additional merging of East and West. Certain cultural facets such as language, religion and traditional lifestyles are the butt of much good-natured island humor. While the same things do at times create barriers between the peoples of Hawaii, one thing has become completely stable and integrated: here, food knows no language and has transcended all but a few cultural walls.

A stroll through Aloha Stadium parking lot during before- or after-game tailgating makes clear the fusion of people and food. While each family has its own traditional national fare, it is not unusual to see a Japanese crowd munching hot dogs and tacos, while Filipinos surrounding the next car carefully slice an Ahi filet for sashimi.

Local supermarkets also provide an interesting overview although here the buzzword is availability. Island-produced pork, fruits, vegetables and fresh fish are marvelous and usually abundant, but let the buyer beware: price stickers often

bear information such as "Australian fresh frozen" or "Mainland chilled." While this may leave a freezer-burn taste in some mouths, these products with the exception of certain fish usually taste fairly fresh and compensate for the scarcity of native shellfish, beef and non-indigenous fruits and vegetables. While a newcomer in a Hawaiian market may be awed by the variety of foods (most shops devote almost an entire aisle catering to each cultural palate), he is sure to be most shocked in the check-out line. Unfortunately, island supply, demand and shipping costs have elevated food prices sharply.

A circle-island tour with emphasis on things culinary will display further the excess of diversified foods, the customs behind them and the price one may expect to pay. The downtown and Waikiki areas are a hub that can satisfy any appetite and equally stretch a purse. Although a number of these cateries fall into a predictable "island seafood" and "continental" categories, some deserve acclaim due to distinctive performance in areas of creative cuisine, ambiance,

service, etc.

Sixty-five to 100 dollars will buy a feast for two at Bagwells' 2424 Hyatt The Third Floor (Hawaiian Regent), Michels, The Maili Room at the Kahala Hilton, Nicks Fish-market, etc. These establishments offer elegant service, diverse menus and superbly prepared continental cuisines. The wine cellars of Bagwells are well known and a stay at their wine bar can be an exciting and flavorful experience.

An evening at Marrakech allows one to sink into cushioned booths and enjoy simultaneously the Moroccan specialties and the visual and aural delights of mid-eastern music and belly dancing. Another all-inclusive journey for the senses can be found at Wo Fat's in Chinatown. For under \$20, a couple can indulge in traditional duck, chop sueys, chow meins, chow fungs and steaming teas while observing from the second floor window seating the incredible sights and sounds of Honolulu's red-light strip, Hotel Street. The many Japanese restaurants cater to the tremendous influx of Japanese tourists, and this assures any interested party

of authentic and delicious tempuras, sukiyaki, sushi and tender sashimi (tuna). The Japanese Steak House offers all of this at prices well below the downtown norm. This combined with comfortable, uncrowded seating and the ever exciting at-table food preparation makes a tasty,

mahi mahi, opakapaka and other fish are exquisitely prepared, the meats and poultry done to perfection in several fashions and the service superb without overdoing it, the menu and wine list are overpriced even by downtown standards. For a less exorbitant meal, try a "Real Food"



Luau Pig is the main dish at every feast in Hawaii, cooked with hot stones in an *imu*, a Polynesian underground oven.

filling, inexpensive night out, entertainments courtesy of your master chef.

A short trip around the windward side of Oahu nets gold in the form of Buzz's Original Steakhouse, Rosies Boathouse, Haiku Gardens, The Crouching Lion. Oahu's north shore offers casual during and after-beach dining at unusually low prices. The one exception to this is the Kuilima Hotel, which offers a scrumptious King Sunday brunch made up of crab, roast beef, fluffy omelettes, fresh fruits, desserts ranging from cheese cake to chocolate mousse, coffee and endless champagne. At \$14.50 per couple excluding tip, it's a better penny worth than an evening's dining in Kuilima's dining room. While the fresh sandwich at Aricia's, home-

made kim chee at The Rice Bowl, teriyaki steak at Streamers, the best burger on island at Kua Aina, the fresh "catch" at Pat's at Punaluu, fresh mahi pupus at the Haleiwa Sands, okazu or Korean Kal Bi ribs at Bonsai Bowl and saimin (soup) of homemade noodles at "The Saimin Place" (open weekends only), or have a beer and pupus at the Proud Peacock while gazing at live snapping peacocks.

Heading south, one encounters a real jewel in Schofield Barracks' side yard. Kemoo Farms offers a sensational lomi salmon; crisp, meaty Peking duck, sashimi of Ahi or Aku and local catch of the day prepared simply and with care. Prices here are tending towards high, but a couple can easily escape for under



\$35 including one cocktail apiece.

The remainder of the restaurant journey centers on the breadbasket, bedroom communities of Waipahu, Aiea, Pearl City. In this area, one can have abundant inexpensive delights at the tiny Korean Bulgogi restaurant in Waipahu. As the name implies, they do offer bulgogi. It is the tenderest, juiciest, least expensive and most hearty serving one man comes across. There are, of course, the normal fast food establishments, but intermingled are a variety of small family-owned restaurants with a myriad of ethnic foods.

The people of Hawaii live a fun-loving eating style of life. Pupus (snacks) are a way of life at any time of day or for any occasion. On the top of the pupu list for any visitor or person assigned here in Hawaii is Shaved Ice Stands on the north shore, Huli huli (turn, turn) chicken, manapua (white dough stuffed with sweet roast pork) or malasadas (Portuguese donuts). Whether you are a *kamaaina* (resident) or a *malihini* (tourist), the islands culinary delights provide a wide variety of different foods that gap the bridge between East and West. □

KUNIA Yesterday and today

by SSgt. Patrick D. Andres

In anticipation of the activation of Field Station Kunia in October 1980, the advance party of five, all of whom were administrative personnel, arrived in Hawaii in April 1980. A provisional administrative office was established on the second floor, Headquarters, ITIC-PAC, Fort Shafter, Hawaii. The primary mission of this office was twofold: sponsorship of newly arrived personnel and the establishment of in-processing procedures by interfacing with the Finance, Transportation, Housing and MILPO offices. Incidentally, ITIC-PAC provided much support which assisted tremendously in achieving this mission. Personnel who assisted in this effort sacrificed much of their off-duty time to ensure the transition to Kunia was accomplished smoothly with minimal difficulties.

In the early part of the 1980, when Congress appropriated funding for the Kunia Project, personnel from the four corners of the world began to arrive at a small Air Force Base located at the intersection of Wilikina and Kamehameha Highway, Wheeler AFB. There in a small temporary building adjacent to the Wheeler Air Force Base YMCA was located the Headquarters for the United States Army Field Station Kunia. From almost complete obscurity would grow a unit that would in one year accomplish organizational, physical and operational feats that are now part of INSCOM's history. With only its staff and approxi-

mately 100 assigned personnel, it turned a jungled, filthy and virtually uninhabited facility, into a well-groomed, navigable, well-marked grounds area, over which office furniture, expendable supplies and equipment would travel to be placed in the massive maze of cavernous concrete.

From June to December 1980, personnel arrived by the dozens through a well-programmed sponsorship established by the command. Single and unaccompanied personnel were billeted immediately and married personnel were quartered within two weeks, during which time they enjoyed hotel living at one of many of the authorized Travel and Lodging Allowance (TLA) Hotels at government expense.

From September to December, crews of soldiers made up of every INSCOM operational and nonoperational Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) worked feverishly to improve the landscape and driveway leading to the main entrance-way of the tunnel complex. This enabled final shipments of materials to be moved into the complex more efficiently than before, and some internal restoration was completed in anticipation of our Initial Operating Capability (IOC) date of Dec. 15, 1980.

During this period, all work spaces to be occupied by the Quick Reaction Capability (QRC) personnel were rehabilitated and put to use. Installation was finalized and all operational training got underway.



Hawaii is a lovely state to visit. Tourists can take advantage of the beautiful countryside and lovely beaches. However, to truly appreciate it, one should see it from the air. An aerial view of Wheeler Air Force Base is an example of Hawaii's beauty.

Significant programs were designed to handle the most number of students by the fewest most qualified instructors in all areas. Training was conducted on a tri-service level as well as on an individual counterpart level.

The unique and intimidating new "state of the art" equipment was found to be the utmost of simplicity and well-suited for its requirements by all concerned. The tireless efforts of our electronic maintenance personnel and communications personnel made our training mission a complete success as we met our IOC date from the preparedness standpoint at full bore.

During the months that followed, FS Kunia's operational population continued to grow until it reached the manning requirements for the entire QRC phase. However, one of the most significant operational problems faced by Kunia during this period was the coordination and jelling of personnel from every walk of Tactical and Strategic INSCOM. Their ideas and concepts made this facility a unique and significant challenge from the operational standpoint. Nevertheless, this unusual makeup has allowed us to test many new and old concepts in the pursuit of operational excellence.

On Dec. 15, 1980, Field Station Kunia met its initial Operating Capability date. On hand to celebrate were the former commander of INSCOM, Lt. Gen. Rolya,

his deputy, Maj. Gen. Freeze, INSCOM's former CSM Elam, the commander of Field Station Kunia, Col. James W. Hunt, the commander of WESTCOM, Maj. Gen. Wolff and various other guests.

On Oct. 1, 1981, Field Station Kunia celebrated its INSCOM Organization Day as well as its birthday. Army, Navy and Air Force personnel attended as well as personnel from Fort Shafter area, members of the 25th MI Co and the 372nd ASA Division Support Company (supporting the 25th Infantry Division).

The site of our festivities was Schofield Barracks. Amid the chicken and ribs, the hamburgers and hot dogs were some pretty unusual activities such as automobile demolition, the dunk tank, in which most of our illustrious leaders proved to be all wet, the pay to put your buddy in jail concession and the NCO and officer softball game, which saw the NCOs victors for the second straight year.

After an address by Col. Hunt, door prizes were awarded and live entertainment began. Traditional Hawaiian music set the mood of the day and a variety of Rock, Pop and Country music topped off a most enjoyable day.

At this time, we are rapidly completing phase one at Kunia. The personnel of this facility are well motivated and well equipped to move into whatever the future holds. U.S. Army Field Station Kunia, the adventure is only beginning! □



Aerial view of tunnel entrance to FS Kunia, with its pineapple field roof visible in the background.

'Tunnel vision'

By SFC Carl Isakson

Adjacent to Schofield Barracks in the middle of the island of Oahu, far below the pineapple fields lies the home of the United States Army Field Station Kunia (USAFS KUNIA). The structure in which it is housed, a massive three story concrete building with nearly one quarter of a million feet of office/storage space is commonly called the "Kunia Tunnel" or "Kunia Complex" by the local people. Since its construction shortly after the beginning of World War II, the "Tunnel" has been shrouded in mystery for most Hawaiians, undoubtedly due to its restriction from public access and relative isolation from other military installations. The Kunia complex was originally constructed for the U.S. Army Air Corps as a bombproof underground, folding wing aircraft assembly facility, although available information indicates that it

was never used for that purpose.

At the conclusion of the war, the facility was placed in a reserve status by the U.S. Air Force until 1953, when its control was transferred to the U.S. Navy, which utilized the complex for ammunition and torpedo storage. In 1958, the tunnel was selected by the Commander in Chief Pacific (CINCPAC) as a Fleet Operations Center, (FOCCPAC). The Navy utilized the facility until 1977 and then placed it in caretaker status until 1980. Although the building is currently undergoing renovation, prior to its initiation, a stroll through the inner reaches of this expensive structure with its many map rooms, personnel quarters, briefing areas and communications center conjures up visions of high ranking military officers making life and death decisions.

In 1978, the National Security Agency conducted a preliminary review of the Kunia Facility and began planning for the establishment of USAFS Kunia. Through the combined efforts of the U.S. Navy, Air Force and Army, initial rehabilitation of the building and installation of equipment was completed, allowing the Quick Reaction Capability Phase (QRC) to begin on Dec. 15, 1980.

At present, virtually all areas of the building not currently involved in QRC operations are undergoing rehabilitation in preparation for Phase I (1982-83), when operations will expand to encompass the entire facility. Subsequent phases in Kunia's development will essentially consist of a growth in the mission, capabilities and personnel strength of this tri-service station. □

Meet the men and women
who make Kunia work

The Kunians

by SSgt. Liz Cronin

The soldiers who work at the Kunia tunnel facility are fondly referred to as "Kunians." It is said that two of their most favorite pastimes are boogie boarding at one of Oahu's many fine beaches and roll call trick parties at the recreational facility adjacent to the tunnel. When asked, "What do you think of Hawaii?" Kunians gave the following answers:

Maj. John Carter: "I love it! It's paradise. I've been here off and on since 1970 and intend to retire here. It's the most beautiful place in the world."

Sp5 Jerry McConnell: "I change my opinion from day to day. Sometimes I love it but I miss the snow."

SSgt. Mark Cronin: "I like the climate, the Aloha spirit of most of the people and the *wahines* on the beach."

Sgt. Steve Carter: "There's more to do in Hawaii than to eat pineapple. And there's no snow."

Sgt. Jeff Peterson: "There's a lot more to do and see here than Okinawa. Depending on where you are Oahu can be very different from the fun and craziness of Waikiki to the slower life on the north shore."

They've got the Aloha spirit!

PFC Sue Honey: "I love the beaches and the culture and studying about old Hawaii. And I do not miss the snow."

The following profiles should paint a fairly good picture of the people of Kunia.

The first Kunian to arrive on Oahu was SFC Pete Saviola. When he and Sgt. Steve Carter stepped off the plane in April 1980 they were a two-man detachment of ITIC-PAC at Fort Shafter. Saviola laid the foundation for all forms of personnel requirements and in less than two months sent out over 300 welcome packets. Besides working a 10-12 hour day he made numerous trips to the airport to pick up incoming personnel, for you see Saviola had the only car! From April until July Saviola wore countless hats as acting first sergeant, commanding officer, duty driver, Personnel Staff Non-Commissioned Officer

(PSNOC), S2, S3, S4, etc. And he helped the Field Station get its first vehicle. For his tremendous organizational efforts Saviola was awarded the very first ARCOM from Field Station Kunia.

Saviola is the Field Station's PSNCO and reenlistment NCO, and is on the Field Station's golf and softball teams. One of the first things you learn when you get to Kunia is to depend on Saviola because he'll never let you down.

In July 1980, the first two members of the Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity (EMAA) installation team arrived on Oahu. SFC Rich Moyer was the advance man and MSgt. Crit Graham was Pacific EMMA team chief. When they arrived the huge tunnel facility was full of dust and dirt and a long, long way from being a field station. Graham made a thorough site survey and then he and Moyer sat down on their office furniture of big and little cable spools and began the laborious process of ordering the "nuts and bolts" necessary to build a field station. Now these two men knew exactly what they were doing, for Graham has been

to every field station in the world except for two and has been in EMAA installation longer than anyone else in the Army. And Moyer has done everything a maintenance man can do except instruct. Moyer has 13½ years in the Army and vows that he loves being on the installation team. You can see and hear his sincerity when he makes such a statement. Graham has over 26 years in the Army and has been in installation close to 20 years. The two men speak highly of each other and of their team members. Moyer says that the reason the team has completed all installation and testing ahead of schedule is due to Graham's expertise as a team chief. Graham expects FS Kunia to become one of the major field stations in the world, but he won't be around to see it as he retires Jan. 31, 1983. Talking with these two men makes you want to reenlist to be a 33S.

Oahu has the highest number of runners per capita of any place in the world and has one of the largest marathons in the world. According to SSgt. Carl Machemer and SSgt. Gene Murphy the Kunia Tunnel Runners will be fairly well represented in the Dec. 13, 1981 marathon that has 9,600 runners. Machemer is the point of contact for Kunians who are interested in running in events and he and Murphy are making plans to participate in the 1982 Maui Haleakala "Run to the Sun." This race covers 37 miles from sea level to 10,400 feet and Kunia will have a five-man team there to compete. In the recent Arizona Memorial Relay Kunia finished 87th out of 123 participants.

Field Station Kunia is very proud of the fact that two of its soldiers have received the

Soldier's Medal. In March 1981, Sgt. Jim Thigpen and SFC Calvin Fernstrum were at Mokuleia Beach when Pvt. Jeff Shafner, a soldier from Schofield Barracks, got caught in a riptide and was swept out to sea.

A lifeguard attempted to rescue Shafner but after

Kunia has its heroes, too!

repeated efforts was washed back to shore. It was then that Thigpen and Fernstrum started making their way on their "boogie boards" toward Shafner. Because he was exhausted and had swallowed a great deal of sea water Shafner was unable to react to Fernstrum's or Thigpen's instructions. So the two rescuers put Shafner on their two boards and with one man on either side began making their way toward shore some 175-200 yards away. Fernstrum put his hand over Shafner's mouth so that he wouldn't swallow any more sea water while Thigpen wrapped his arms around the other two men and their boards and this kept the three men from becoming separated in the treacherous breakers. After about 30 minutes they were able to make it to shore where WO1 Thomas McLaughlin and SFC Bill Garmon administered first aid to Shafner who was in shock. A medivac helicopter from nearby Wheeler AFB arrived and transported Shafner to Tripler Army Medical Center where he remained in intensive care for three or four days. Had Thigpen and Fern-

strum not reacted in the face of danger Shafner would have surely drowned.

SSgt. (P) Kathy Hollingshead is a member of the Hawaii-based Pacific EMAA installation team. Prior to coming to Kunia in January 1981, Hollingshead was assigned to Fort Devens as a duty sergeant and was the only female platoon sergeant. Hollingshead has been TDY 5½ months out of the last 12 with trips to Berlin and Fort Devens. This spring she will be going to Korea for approximately 44 months. When she gets to stay in Hawaii, Hollingshead is her section's reenlistment NCO, sits on promotion boards and attends Chaminade University where she is working toward B.A. in general science.

With 9 years in service Hollingshead is career oriented and has submitted paper work for a Warrant Officer commission. She enjoys the military way of life, as does most of her family. Out of 10 brothers and sisters five have been in or are in the service and one more will join in a year or so.

In her off-duty time Hollingshead is an avid scuba diver, loves to shop, and enjoys photography. Hollingshead sets a good example for all servicemembers to follow.

The author is an 05K with 6 years in service. She has had tours in Okinawa, Pensacola (2) and Hawaii. She is married to SSgt. Mark Cronin and they live in Mililani, Hawaii. Cronin is a squad leader, sits on almost every promotion board, and attends Central Michigan University where she is about to complete her M.A. degree in personnel management. Cronin is originally from Flomaton, Ala. □

ITIC-PAC



Our mission at the INSCOM Theater Intelligence Center-Pacific is to provide required peacetime intelligence, security and electronic warfare support. This unit serves as the INSCOM office of coordination to CINCPAC for U.S. Army Intelligence planning operations and services in the Pacific Command (PACOM), and as the Service Cryptologic Elements to NCPAC. ITIC-PAC's wartime mission is to provide an organizational base for expansion. Personnel from ITIC-PAC also support the PACOM imagery center in its Imagery Interpretation mission.

mission

in peace and
in war

ITIC-PAC has started its own tradition of an all-morning feast—the Breakfast in the Security Compartmented Intelligence Facility (SCIF). The best chefs in the unit are cooking up eggs and pancakes, bacon, and ham, toast and all the other essentials that make an excellent breakfast. Aloha attire is the dress of the day and the unit has an enjoyable morning of conversation and food.

Also, on Oct. 2, 1981, ITIC-PAC celebrated its Organizational Day at Bellows Air Force Base Beach. Hamburgers and hot dogs were served in a cool ocean breeze. Softball and volleyball were the day's activities and entertainment on dry land, and many individuals indulged in body surfing and boogie boarding in the surf. □

tradition

togetherness
counts

Kunia training

Growth industry

by Ernest N. Willis

United States Army Field Station Kunia is unique in many respects. It is unique in that it is one of the few Army Field Stations that has its roof fertilized and watered quarterly. It is also unique in that it is probably the only Army field station to feature freshwater wells in the basement and fire escapes that lead up to safety. But perhaps one of the most unique features found deep beneath the pineapple fields of Oahu is the wide range of educational opportunities available for all servicemembers.

The diverse training and educational challenges presented to the servicemembers assigned to Field Station Kunia are being met through a commitment to three basic philosophies: Train to Perform, Train to Lead and Train to Grow. Through individual and unit efforts this triadic training approach has provided, and continues to provide, an effective vehicle for increased proficiency, professionalism and personal growth.

Train to Perform:

The successful completion of any mission always begins with the same initial step, Train to Perform. The phrase, "Performance training for a Field Station" usually conjures images of frenzied training on

exotic and mysterious equipment for operational personnel, followed immediately by serene and confident accomplishment of the mission. Indeed, training operational personnel to perform their duties, and thereby accomplish the mission, has to be an integral part of any training—but mission training in and of itself proved to be only a single aspect of the training required. The most exquisitely trained surgeon will find it difficult, if not impossible, to perform a successful operation if the anesthesiologist and assistants are not adequately trained. So it was with the birth of operations at Field Station Kunia. Unusual circumstances dictated an environment in which it was often not only necessary "to turn on the lights," but to first install the lights to be turned on. Fortunately, the Field Station was blessed with an abundance of personnel whose expertise proved to be not only invaluable, but also essential to the successful initiation of operations. However, a variety of special training was still required.

During the first quarter of fiscal year 1981 (FY81), training efforts were concentrated not only on operational training, but also on specialized training for support personnel.

Due to the unique physical constraints working in an underground environment, unique training was required for both operational and support personnel. Possibly, the most unusual first quarter training activity was evidenced in the area of fire fighting, when 41 servicemembers (SM) received formal training in the operation of the station's fire truck and fire extinguishers. Additionally, support personnel received formal functional training in such areas as Army publications, military correspondence, functional files and the operation of special support equipment (forklifts). Though training for support personnel occupied a significant space on the first quarter training calendar, the greatest emphasis, as expected, was placed on operational training. Well over 100 soldiers were training in the operation of sophisticated computer systems required for the successful accomplishment of the Kunia mission. In addition, selected personnel received formal training in such vital areas as communication, code proficiency and general mission training.


Aloha Fridays remained in short supply during the second quarter of FY 81 as performance training continued to receive strong emphasis. However, during this time period, it was possible to progress from the stringent critical training requirements which characterized the first quarter to a more diversified general program. Several of the initial programs, such as the functional files and forklift training, continued to be of value in increasing unit support capabilities, but several new

programs were adopted to broaden the spectrum of training available, and thereby further enhance unit capabilities.


A new adage has been developed at Field Station Kunia. As "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones," "People who work underground with high voltage equipment should not be ignorant of emergency procedures." Because of its location, the personnel of Kunia must be self-sufficient in the first critical moments of an emergency. Though the fire-fighting training of the first quarter transformed this truism into more than just words, it was the institution of a concentrated cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) training program at Kunia during the second quarter that transformed those first tentative steps into a definitive program. Relying heavily upon both Kunia's own certified instructor personnel and the American Heart Association of Honolulu, 10 SM were certified in emergency CPR procedures.

The term "Performance Training" took new significance as the first half of FY 81 became history and the Skill Qualification Testing (SQT) season opened in Hawaii. A continuation of various ongoing training activities, as well as the independent development by various sections of decentralized technical training program provided the Field Station with an excess of training experience and expertise. Coincidentally, during this SQT time frame, "bomb search" instruction was presented to 64 Field Station members, and the drive for CPR certification of Field Station personnel was reemphasized.

As Field Station Kunia's first birthday approached, the training accomplishments effected both by individuals and sections began to come into focus; 24 SM trained in functional files, 19 SM trained in Army publications and correspondence, 41 SM trained



Train to perform Train to lead Train to grow



in the use of fire-fighting equipment, 27 SM certified in CPR procedures, 35 SM trained in the use of special construction equipment.

The accomplishments of the first year of Field Station Kunia were only the beginning of relationships and programs which will have long lasting affects on the mission accomplishment of the Field Station. Each program aimed at performance training appeared at conception to require Herculean efforts for implementation, and to be targeted toward a single short-range goal. Indeed, without the cooperation and expertise of civilian corporations, associations and sister military units, many of the training ventures undertaken during Kunia's childhood would have failed. In retrospect, the quest for adequate and appropriate training programs which seemed so imaginary in nature initially have not only proved to be practicable and effective, but now have assumed the stature of the seedling; ever

growing and expanding to provide more and better performance training. CPR classes continue to be taught at the Field Station, but they have been augmented by the addition of Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) training for Kunia personnel at Schofield Barracks. Kunia personnel are still attending functional files and military correspondence classes but today they are also attending classes in methods of instruction and effective writing.

Today Kunia is no longer sending people to other units for specialized technical training (SSD), other units are sending people to Kunia. Train to Perform: a simple phrase, a complex task, a continuing benefit to Field Station Kunia!

Train to Lead:

Leadership has always been one of the fundamental requirements for successful mission accomplishment—just glimpse any history book and the exploits of great leaders leap from the pages. But leadership is a quality which is required not only of Napoleons and Wellingtons, captains and colonels; it is a quality which is the cornerstone for today's junior non-commissioned officers (NCO) and future NCOs. U.S. Army Field Station Kunia is doing its part to ensure that this leadership training is available and effective; the personnel at Field Station Kunia are doing their part to ensure that the opportunity for this leadership training is not wasted.

The U.S. Army Support Command Hawaii's (USASCH) NCO Academy was the first formally introduced to Field Station Kunia personnel during the second quarter of FY81. This was the

quarter when their Primary Leadership Course (PLC) featured a distinguished graduate not from the 25th Infantry Division or from WESTCOM, but rather from the "new kid on the block," U.S. Army Field Station Kunia. It is not too improbable to suspect that, at that first graduation featuring a Kunia representative, some of the attendees wondered who Kunia was, while others demonstrated nothing less than concerted disinterest. Today, nine months later, Kunia is a name that is well known by those same attendees. Even the apathy of those who were disinterested the first time has been transformed into competitive anxiety.

But Army PLC is not the only leadership school to which Field Station personnel have been introduced. Leadership training has proven itself to be a topic which transcends both service and geographic limitations, as Kunia's people are actively pursuing leadership training not only in Army PLC but in Air Force PLC as well; not only are they attending local schools, but they are attending the Basic Technical Course (BTC) and the Advanced NCO Education Systems (ANCOES) courses at Fort Devens and other non-cryptologic training courses in CONUS. But active participation in these career progression schools have proven to be insufficient in satisfying the objectives of continuing and expanding leadership development. Twelve soldiers from Kunia have become certified Nuclear-Biological-Chemical (NBC) instructors through their successful completion of formal courses at Schofield Barracks, while four others have successfully completed

the 25th Infantry Division Map Reading Instructor Course. These opportunities for the development of leadership potential have been, and are continuing to be, exploited at every turn. They have grown to encompass not only support-oriented schools, but with the addition of the

Training programs proved to be rewarding

25th Infantry Division's Air Assault School, combat-arms leadership schools as well.

Though detailed unit planning and coordination with sister units played the initial role in opening the gates to expanded leadership potential for Kunia personnel, these portals continue to remain open largely due to the outstanding enthusiasm, initiative, integrity and aggressiveness of those people who have participated in the various leadership programs. To individually list those personnel who have made these programs a success would prove too lengthy, as over 20 percent of Kunia's enlisted men and women have participated.

Train to Grow:

There is more to every soldier than increased technical proficiency and professionalism. This third side of the training triangle which leads to a complete human being is the personal growth necessary to reach his or her full

potential as an individual. The opportunities of this aspect of growth are abundant in Hawaii, in both military and civilian programs. America's 50th state offers many university campuses from which Kunia's personnel can choose. They include not only local institutions such as Embry Riddle Aeronautical University, Chaminade University, Wayland Baptist University, the University of Hawaii and Hawaii Pacific College, but branches of Central Michigan University and the University of Southern California as well.

Among the major initial requirements for all personnel arriving at Field Station Kunia is the "education interview." Conducted by civilian educational specialists at the Schofield Barracks Education Center, this stop has proved to be one of the more valuable items on the in-processing checklist. The enthusiasm, dedication and professionalism of the educational counselors has made the interview an important beginning for continued personal growth and continuing education based on the individual's background as well as the educational requirements for the realization of his or her future goals. These specialties have served Kunia well in lending nearly 20 percent of Kunia's soldiers to continuing college-level education. They have provided guidance to both local undergraduate and post-graduate educational opportunities. They have provided special functional courses to enrich not only personal, but also professional development. These dedicated educators have established a record for effectiveness and a rapport that they can be proud of, and rather than simply continuing

on their current path, they are continuing to explore new ways to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

On an informal level, they have provided the Field Station with hundreds of language training items to include courses in Chinese, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Spanish, Thai and Vietnamese. On a more formal level, they have explored possibilities for establishing complete language training courses through the college and universities that they represent.

The Education Center relationship is not centered solely around language. These programs and proposals are addressed only to demonstrate the aggressive and professional character of these educational specialists and their organization. They have

provided both Basic and Advanced Skills Educational Programs (BSEP/ASEP) to Kunia personnel as well as the functional courses mentioned earlier in this article. Their past achievements as well as their continuing support and efforts are indeed praiseworthy.

In addition to the opportunities available through the Schofield Barracks Education Center, Kunia soldiers are taking advantage of yet another avenue for growth; the Army Correspondence Course Program (ACCP). Though many of the participants seek to enrich their technical proficiency, the vast majority participate to learn more about the Army of which they are a part. Nearly 40 percent of the service-members assigned to Field Station Kunia are participat-

ing in the ACCP, and the number is rising daily.

Training to Perform—Train to Grow: Perhaps the most unique features at Field Station Kunia after all, are not the wide range of educational opportunities, but rather the people who have taken advantage of them. They have not only enriched their own lives and enhanced their professional abilities, but they have become Kunia's representatives—both to other military units and to the Hawaiian community. These young (and sometimes not so young) specialists, sergeants and officers have themselves become the torchbearers that will ultimately lead Field Station Kunia to even greater heights of performance, leadership and growth. □

They build field stations, don't they?

by Richard Moyer

As you've traveled around the different INSCOM field stations, have you ever wondered just how all of that equipment got there? Well, at Kunia, many people get to see first hand just who it is that gets this job done. You see, Kunia is also the home of the EMAA-H Installation Team.

Engineering and Maintenance Assistance Activity-Hawaii (EMAA-H) really sounds impressive, and when you stop and think of just what it is that these folks do, it is impressive. In the short year that the EMAA-H Team has existed they have already had various members TDY around the world for almost six months. With a team of 14 men and women, MSgt. Crit Graham has seen to it that work has been completed in Hawaii, Korea, Okinawa and even Berlin, where they assisted another EMAA Team. That's an awesome challenge but it's not surprising to see it met each day because, you see, that guy Crit Graham is the senior installer in INSCOM.

But it's not all work and no play for the installation Team. They have joined FS Kunia on the football, volleyball, basketball and golf teams. Last season they even formed their own softball team, but in all honesty, they are a lot better at installing equipment than playing ball.

That's just an example of the pride and esprit of this small organization. They are already looking forward to the trips that are planned for next year including Korea, Okinawa, San Antonio and anywhere else that equipment needs installing, upgrading or removing. Who knows? If tasking comes down from Arlington Hall Station for your site you may get a chance to meet some of these people yourself and hear some of the stories they have to tell. But in the meantime take a look around you. Look in the back of one of those racks of equipment at the wiring. Then you will have a small concept of what it means to be with the EMAA-H Installation Team; the folks who build field stations! □

Fun in the sun

By SFC David M. Bowers

Mark Twain said of Hawaii, "You are safe from the turmoil of life...the present is heaven and the future you leave to take care of itself." That's what Hawaii is all about. Forget whatever you left behind and come to Hawaii to enjoy yourself. Your off-duty time during your assignment to Hawaii can be a vacation that is but a dream for many. You can enjoy fine beaches all year-around, visit colorful and extensive shopping areas, garden in December or July and for the avid photographer Hawaii is a kaleidoscope of rich and beautiful colors.

In Hawaii, the types of activities available are as varied as the many ethnic backgrounds that make up its population. Whatever your hobby, sport or recreational desire, you can bet that it is available here. Be it swimming, surfing, sailing, fishing, or yes, even snow skiing on the Big Island, Hawaii has it all.

On Wheeler AFB, the off-duty servicemember can

choose from automobile or wood hobby shops, a gymnasium with facilities for basketball, handball, volleyball, badminton, weight-lifting and a sauna room, a swimming pool open year-round, an eight-lane bowling alley or a fully equipped library. Wheeler is also the home of the Hickam-Wheeler Aero Club for those who may be interested in enjoying the sights and pleasures of the beautiful Hawaiian Islands from the air and qualifying for a pilot's license at the same time.

Schofield Barracks, next door to Wheeler and Kunia, is the home of the 25th Infantry Division (Tropic Lightning), sight of the famous novel and movie *From Here To Eternity*, and being the closest of the Army's major bases, is home for the majority of the Field Station's accompanied officer and enlisted personnel. The base has a fully equipped sports complex, including gymnasium, arena, tennis club, ballfields and an olympic-size swimming pool, and numerous youth activity

facilities. As an added bonus, two of the finest golf courses in Hawaii are located in the Schofield vicinity, Leilehua and Kalakaua.

Kunia, although small compared to most bases, has its own recreation area for the use of personnel assigned to the Field Station. The Kunia Recreation Area, with extensive renovation and improvements scheduled for 1982, will have a fine ballfield, volleyball court, tennis court and picnic area. Already available at the area is an equipment room where Kunia personnel can check out sports equipment for their personal use.

Although recreational opportunities abound close to home, most personnel like to get away on the weekends, and again, the military has provided some of the finest beaches and getaway spots anywhere. On Oahu, Army personnel are invited to three recreation sites: Waianae Army Recreation Center on the leeward coast with cabins for rent; Mokuleia Army Beach on the island's famous north shore and Fort DeRussy, an Armed Forces Recreation Area in the middle of beautiful Waikiki Beach. All are ideal for swimming, picnics and each offers something special. Waianae and Fort DeRussy have everything for the visitor, including dining facilities. Mokuleia Army Beach is no less beautiful, but is less extensively equipped. And at Fort DeRussy there is the Hale Koa Hotel, a very special place for some special people, the military people of our nation.

On the Island of Hawaii, the "Big Island," you have the opportunity to stay at one of the most unusual resorts in the islands or the world. Kilauea Military Camp, is a

facility perched on the edge of one of the world's largest active volcanoes. It's quite safe there, however. In fact, eruptions draw crowds from all over the Pacific to see the show. Snug cabins are available at Kilauea Military Camp, and an excellent dining room and lounge add to your enjoyment.

The Air Force, too, possesses extensive recreation facilities. For sailing, swimming, fishing and picnicking sites abound on Oahu bases. At Hickman Harbor, water sports enthusiasts can thrill to



By Sgt. Gerald Kontos

SSgt. E. T. Murphy was one of the finishers of the Honolulu Marathon.

water skiing or to the challenge of the sea in excellent sailboats, which are available for lessons and rentals. For fishermen, Hawaiian waters are world famous as deep sea fishing grounds. Deep sea fishing trips may be chartered at Hickman Harbor for a nominal daily rate.

With one of the finest beaches on the island of Oahu, Bellows AFB has been developed into an Air Force Recreation Area. There are 102 furnished beach cottages

By 1st Lt. Paul Stillings



Waikiki Beach, adorned by numerous high-rise buildings and beautiful palm trees, is a lovely place to enjoy the sunshine and blue waters.

available year-around for the use of military and their family members on weekends or for short vacations. Other facilities are also available.

One of the island's favorite vacation spot for military personnel is run by the Navy at Barber's Point NAS Beach. Completely furnished cottages are available at reasonable rates for a maximum of seven days. The cottages are located close to the water and the beach is excellent for surfing. A golf course and riding stable are located nearby and a children's playground is near the beach.

If golf is your bag, no pun intended, Hawaii military bases provide a wide variety of courses to suit the amateur or the pro. Besides the two courses, Leilehua and Kala-haua at Schofield Barracks, courses are also available at Barber's Point NAS, Ford Island, Fort Shafter, Hickman AFB, Kaneohe MCAS and

Pearl Harbor. Year-round golf is indeed one of the major attractions for military personnel in Hawaii.

Jogging organizations abound in the islands too. Military personnel belong to numerous running clubs and it is rare when there is not a planned run on a weekend on some part of the island. If jogging is fun for you or if you are the serious type, a run to fit your style and ability can be found. From the two mile fun runs to the granddaddy of them all, the 26.2 mile Honolulu Marathon, with participation this year at almost 9,000.

One could go on and on about the recreational opportunities for the military servicemember fortunate enough to be assigned to Hawaii. But the only way you will ever find out everything is to come join us at U.S. Army Field Station Kunia and live the life of Aloha in beautiful Hawaii. □

Housing options

by Sgt. Shelly Brown

Upon arrival in Hawaii, married personnel will be granted TLA. This is a temporary living allowance provided for a period of 10 to 20 days until permanent housing can be secured. The amount of TLA received is dependent on family size and the kind of lodging selected. The current situation on the availability of military housing is promising although the waiting period may vary from month to month.

Personnel assigned to Field Station Kunia are fortunate in that they have a choice of military housing available to them. The first is Schofield Barracks, the home of the 25th Infantry Division. It is located about three miles from the Field Station. The

homes are in a variety of styles such as apartments, duplexes, quadruplexes and townhouses ranging from two to five bedrooms. All are equipped with refrigerator, stove, washer and dryer. Some may also have carpeting, air conditioning, dishwasher or garbage disposals.

There are many facilities available to the resident at Schofield. Upon arrival it would be to a *malahini's* (newcomer's) advantage to first check with the Army Community Service office as they offer a variety of services such as child support, aids for the handicapped, financial planning, a loan closet and information and referral. Their motto is "You are #1

with us!" Through this office a newcomer will become aware of the many facilities available on Schofield. Among these facilities are the PX, commissary, education center, two elementary schools, five chapels, medical and dental clinic and a variety of recreational services to include bowling, camping, arts and crafts, drama and theater, swimming, tennis and youth activities.

The second housing option available to Kunia personnel is the Aliamanu Military Reservation, more commonly known as Red Hill. These homes are conveniently located off the H-1 Freeway approximately 18 miles from the Field Station. Red Hill housing consists of two-bedroom apartments and four-bedroom townhouses. All are furnished with modern appliances.

The residents of Red Hill are composed of personnel from the Army, Marines, Navy and Coast Guard. The facilities within Red Hill are rather limited. There is a shoppette, service station and community center within the housing complex. Residents rely on the facilities from neighboring military bases. Fort Shafter, Hickman Air Force Base and Pearl Harbor Naval Base are all very accessible.

Single personnel reside in newly remodeled and very comfortable barracks situated on Wheeler Air Force Base directly across from Schofield Barracks. Wheeler AFB has much to offer. It is located along the main bus route which provides service to all sports on the island. Wheeler also has its own shoppette, library, pool, crafts center, movie theater and club restaurant. □

The 'Kunia Konnection'

by Zandra Cline

To be part of a new Field Station is always exciting. Bringing about changes to meet current needs is a challenge requiring new methods and organizations. In an effort to keep up with the times, we of Field Station Kunia have established a multiservice club for family members.

It is a unique concept in wives' club, now in

experimental stages, but off to a good start. The "Kunia Konnection" is composed of wives of Army, Navy, Air Force and civilian personnel working in the Kunia complex.

This organization was formed to provide assistance to members of this command and sponsor family type activities. The club was designed to cross over any existing barriers, to bring families together with a common bond and to create an atmosphere of caring and sharing within our small community. □

Winter pointers to ponder

by P. J. O'Connor

Chestnuts roasting on an open fire and Jack Frost nipping at your nose may be some traditional thoughts of winter, but Mr. Frost is one of a soldier's worst winter enemies because he can cause cold weather injuries.

Injuries from cold weather can result in permanent damage to facial skin, the loss of fingers and toes and sometimes death.

The best way to avoid cold-related injuries is to stay in a warm environment. However, when it is necessary to go out in the cold, soldiers should dress properly. It is best to wear several layers of loose, dry, clean clothing.

Some of the most common types of cold weather injuries are frostbite, trenchfoot, snow blindness and carbon monoxide poisoning.

Frostbite, which is similar to gangrene, is the deadening of body tissue and is caused by excessive exposure to cold. The parts of the body which are most susceptible to frostbite are the face, ears, hands and feet. At the onset of frostbite, the affected part of the body will become pale, stiff and numb; no pain will necessarily be felt. When out in the cold, try to keep all parts of the body covered and to deter frostbite, massage any exposed areas. Never touch cold metal with bare skin because the skin will

freeze immediately. Blacks should be especially careful of frostbite because their skin is much more sensitive to cold. If a soldier gets frostbite, warm, but do not thaw, the affected area and get him to a medic as soon as possible.

Trenchfoot, which is similar to frostbite, can occur even when feet are not directly exposed to cold; wet socks are often the cause of trenchfoot. Socks can become wet from standing in snow or from perspiration. To prevent trenchfoot, keep socks and boots dry and clean and exercise or massage feet often. Some symptoms of trenchfoot are numbness, tingling, aching or swelling. If a soldier gets trenchfoot he should dry and warm his feet and then get immediate medical help.

An important fact to remember is that frostbite and trenchfoot do not only occur in freezing temperatures. Injury can occur at mild temperatures of 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Injury will depend upon three factors: (1) the length of time of exposure to cold or dampness, (2) the degree of coldness and (3) the wind chill factor. Although temperatures may be in the 40's or 50's, the wind chill factor can make the outside temperatures well below zero at times.

Snow blindness is something which all of us probably have experienced at one time or another. The snow and ice can intensify the sun's rays and cause us to become temporarily blinded. However, when exposed to these intense rays for over a period of time, the effect can become more permanent if not treated. The sun doesn't need to be shining brightly for snow blindness to occur; it can happen on hazy days also. The best prevention is to wear sunglasses or some

For
our
information

type of eye protection when outdoors. Also, to prevent injury, the area around the eyes can be blackened such as football players might do. If a soldier is affected by snow blindness, cover his eyes and get him to the hospital.

To prevent cold weather injuries soldiers should stay indoors near a heater or in a warm vehicle. However, at these times, soldiers should beware of carbon monoxide

poisoning which can result from faulty vehicles and heating equipment. Some symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are dizziness, headaches, sleepiness and weakness. If not treated, carbon monoxide poisoning can be fatal. A soldier who is affected by carbon mon-

oxide should be moved into the fresh air, given artificial respiration and be seen by a doctor as soon as possible. To prevent carbon monoxide poisoning, ensure that all vehicles and heating equipment are in proper working condition and ensure proper ventilation in all

vehicles and sleeping areas.

The best cure for cold weather injuries is prevention; however, if all preventative measures fail, know what to do. Help the injured soldier and get him to medical help immediately; his life may depend on it.

Applicants sought for 1982

Co-op students at INSCOM

by Sandra Collier

Recently the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command had another first. In July 1981, the first INSCOM Baccalaureate Cooperative Education Program was implemented at HQ INSCOM, Arlington Hall Station, Va., with seven students participating: Forrest Palmer, Karen Childress, Sharon Martin, Rhonda Allen and Elina Green from Norfolk State University; Mary Jackson from Hampton Institute and Duane Braxton from Virginia State University.

These students, who represent three historically black colleges in Virginia, attend school for six months and are employed by INSCOM the remaining six months of the year. During the employment phase of the program the students benefit by obtaining valuable experience in their chosen career field, by receiving college credit for their work experience and by receiving a salary. Arlington Hall Station Co-op students are presently located in civilian personnel, finance and accounting, admin-audiovisual support and automatic data processing activities.

Participants eligible for the program must:

- Enroll in a curriculum lead-

ing to a bachelor's degree on a substantially full-time basis.

- Enroll in the college's cooperative education program.

- Be recommended to INSCOM by the appropriate staff of the educational institution.

- Be a U.S. citizen.

- Be 16 years of age.

- Maintain at least a 2.0 average on a 4.0 scale and a grade of C or above in all major fields of study at all times with a record that is in all ways predictive of graduation.

- Meet medical and security requirements.

Participants may not be the son

or daughter of an INSCOM employee nor a member of a household in which two other family members are employees of the federal government on competitive appointments.

Presently, Staff Civilian Personnel Office recruiters are seeking applicants for the July 1982 period. It is expected their recruitment effort will be directed to colleges interested in this program.

INSCOM managers and supervisors are well pleased with the results of this program. There are still a few minor problems, but these are gradually being worked out.



Students participating in INSCOM's Baccalaureate Cooperative Education Program are (back row, left to right): Karen Childress, Duane Braxton, Sharon Martin and Forrest Palmer. Front row: Elina Green, Mary Jackson and Rhonda Allen.

A recommendation from the heart

by Capt. Darrel Thompson

How many times have you been asked to recommend an individual for an award, a promotion, an appointment, a special job or the many other such actions which the Army requires? When we are asked to provide this most important service, too often we use old format or borrow another person's words, proceed to sprinkle in the right adjectives for the occasion and send the recommendation on its way. It is refreshing to read a letter from someone who knows the person well and takes the time to write a meaningful recommendation. Such a recommendation was written by a CWO 4 assigned to the Fort Monmouth Military Intelligence Detachment, CI/SIGSEC Spt Bn Fort Meade, 902nd MI Group, in the fall of 1980. It was written to a Warrant Officer selection board which was to consider one of his NCOs for appointment. Put yourself in the place of a board member and think about what kind of a letter you would like to read concerning an individual next time you are asked to write a recommendation. The letter, minus the names of the people involved, follows:

"Some things come easy in life: loving old dogs, wearing faded jeans, and reading good books; other things are more difficult: being a good father, earning a decent living, or electing the best man; and still other things are damned near impossible to handle: the betrayal of a

friend, the triumph of injustice, or the death of a child.—You may rightfully ask: What has any of this to do with recommending anyone for anything? Well, you've probably read 'it's a pleasure to recommend' so many times the phrase has become trite and meaningless. So instead, I offer that it is an 'easy thing' to recommend (this noncommissioned officer) for an appointment as a Warrant



Officer, thereby placing him in the class of old dogs, faded jeans, and good books. It would be appropriate to stop here for in my estimation there is hardly a higher recommendation, but at the risk of being anticlimactic, something yet remains to be said about (him) and the warrant officer rank.

"At this point a letter of recommendation typically might be saturated with a standard array of laudatory words and phrases, all carefully rearranged so as not to resemble too closely some preceding recommendation. Such recommendations are often only half complete since little or nothing is known about the author. Where is he coming from? What does he mean? What is his credibility: To address these questions, I diverge for a

moment to convey what being a warrant officer means to me. I will then state how in my best judgment (he) measures up. At this point, should one continue to read, perhaps the true merit of this recommendation can be assessed.

"There are many qualities of a good warrant officer (the Army can ill afford any other type) but the essential ones, from my perspective, are: He (or she) must accept that he is a professional soldier. (Many careerists simply regard themselves as civilians in uniform, never realizing that they are much more—Warriors—a class apart, be their role combat assault or satellite communications). He must internalize that the U.S. Army means him personally and that his efforts can

make that Army better or worse. (Some may disparagingly call him 'lifer.' Actually, he has simply reached an awareness that without the individual to give it 'life' the U.S. Army is only three words.) He must have an appreciation for and the ability to get the most from teamwork. (The word 'impossible' should twist like a foreign word on his tongue.) He must be honest, trustworthy, and reliable in his work and a concerned, competent, authority in his field. But perhaps more than any other single quality, he must understand and fulfill the role for which the Army created the warrant officer—to stand as a strong supporting pillar of expertise. That expertise is warrant officer's singular most distinguishing characteristic. It

provides him an identity apart from the commissioned and noncommissioned officer. As a warrant officer he must be capable and prepared to carry more than his weight because like 'Atlas' his shoulder may often be supporting one 'helluva' load.

Beyond this, it is a bonus for the Army should the individual

be also well educated, articulate, adroit, perspicacious, diplomatic, physically superior, and well-balanced in all of his other endeavors: family, community, religion, organization, avocations, etc.

"I believe that (this noncommissioned officer) possesses all of the essential and many of the

bonus qualities for becoming a warrant officer of distinction. Therefore, I recommend him without reservation for appointment as a U.S. Army Warrant Officer."

The NCO for whom this letter was prepared was appointed to Warrant Officer one during June 1981.

Make a career at INSCOM!

by Dorothy E. Chumney

The U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command has approximately 1,700 U.S. citizen civilians in its workforce. Over 700 of these are in highly technical, supervisory or managerial roles. Most are enrolled in the 21 Army civilian career programs.

Nearly 500 of our civilians are in the intelligence field—our core technology. These positions range from GS-5 to GS-15. Listed below are those five career fields in which most of our "professionals" are working.

1. Intelligence
2. Automated Data Processing
3. Comptroller/Financial Management
4. Personnel Management
5. Manpower and Forces Management

The most critical shortages exist command wide in:

1. Intelligence Operations Specialists
2. Intelligence Research Specialists
3. Electronics Engineer
4. Electronics Technician
5. Clerical/Secretarial Positions

The Staff Civilian Personnel Office and the three dedicated operating INSCOM Civilian Personnel Offices, (Arlington Hall Station, Vint Hill Farms

tions, many have been "engineered" downward to allow for easier entry and career progression. The Intelligence career field is in the

FYI

Station, Warrenton, Va. and Administrative Survey Detachment, Fort George G. Meade, Md.) use a wide variety of recruitment sources, but a wider outreach is needed within our "family." The command is interested in dissemination of civilian employment opportunities to all those assigned to INSCOM—both military who have decided to retire or return to civilian life—spouses of military personnel—and our current civilians. We do not want to compete with our military reenlistments; however, neither do we want to lose invaluable intelligence expertise to the private sector.

Due to the shortage of qualified personnel for these posi-

excepted service and no testing by Office of Personnel Management is required. One must merely meet the qualification requirements. Other career field require testing, present career or career-conditional status or reinstatement eligibility. If you require additional information or assistance, please contact:

Headquarters, U.S. Army
Intelligence and Security
Command
ATTN: DCSPER-SCPO
(Ms. Chumney)
Arlington Hall Station
Arlington, Va. 22212
Telephone: AC 202-692-
2505/2393
AV 222-2505/2393



Brig. Gen (Ret.) O. G. Charles.

Where else could one get amiable conversation, delightful food and superb camaraderie but at the 23rd Annual Asmara Reunion held Nov. 14, 1981 at the Bolling Air Force Base Officers' Club. Yes, from beginning to end, the reunion was an astounding success!

The function was attended by 178 people, from across the United States. Welcoming the attendees were members of the Reunion Committee (Chairman) Col. and Mrs. Carey P. Joiner Jr., retired Army Col. and Mrs. Edmund S. Garretson, Lt. Col. (P) and Mrs. Nelson E. Ringmacker and retired Army Lt. Col. and Mrs. Raymond G. Keever.

The highlight of the evening was the official recognition of the founder of these annual reunions, retired Army Brig. Gen. Orman G. Charles and his wife Elizabeth. The general commanded Kagnew Station as a lieutenant colonel from 1954 until 1957 and served as deputy chief, and briefly as chief, of the United States Army Security Agency from Sept. 1, 1959 until his June 30, 1963 retirement.

On behalf of those attending, Chairman Joiner presented a handsome plaque to Charles as a token of appreciation for his initiative and forethought in 1958. In addition, retired Army CWO4 George R. Patt won the prize for coming the longest

distance for the evening—all the way from El Paso, Texas.

The decor for the evening centered on items to emphasize

evening were: retired Army Col. William F. Malone (1966-67), retired Army Col. Richard B. Mosser (1969-70) and Lt.

Family album

the theme for the reunion, "Ah, those were the days," and included colorful posters, items from the Army Security Agency historical storage, which had been in use at Kagnew Station, and 35mm slides depicting life at Kagnew and the Ethiopian countryside and way of life. All this was complemented by musical entertainment and dancing.

Former commanders of Kagnew Station who were present and were recognized during the

Col. Clarence O. Light Jr. (1972-73). Following the introduction, retired Army Lt. Col. Raymond G. Keever was elected chairman for the 1982 Asmara Reunion.

Plans are already underway for the 1982 gathering which will be held on Saturday, Oct. 9, 1982 in Washington, D.C. For details, Keever may be reached at 6419 Forest Road, Cheverly, Md. 20785 or by telephone at 301/773-5850.



After a wonderful dinner, the attendees indulged in warm conversation about the 'good old days' at Kagnew Station.

Executive Order #12333

by Lt. Col. Joseph S. Kieffer

*It governs activities of
intelligence agencies. . .
that means INSCOM!*

On December 4, 1981, President Reagan signed Executive Order 12333, United States Intelligence Activities. The Executive Order replaces EO 12036, implemented by former President Jimmy Carter in January 1978.

EO 12333 governs the activities of intelligence agencies and, when implemented by DoD and the Department of Army, will become the source of INSCOM's regulatory guidance regarding our intelligence operations, in general, and our operations affecting United States persons in particular.

United States intelligence and Army intelligence in the recent past have endured public censure for their activities that have been alleged by some to have been illegal, unethical or unprofessional. Without discussing their truth or accuracy, the impact of these views on intelligence agencies and personnel has been severe.

INSCOM has continued to carry out its mission within the statutory and regulatory guidance laid down by successive

administrations. However, little has been said by senior officials about how aggressively intelligence personnel are to perform their assignments in light of the past history of alleged abuse and whether the authorizations for sensitive activities regarding United States persons are to be employed when legitimately necessary.

President Reagan, in signing EO 12333, has addressed his comments on the Executive Order to not only the American people but also, more specifically, to all those men and women who perform intelligence work on a daily basis. His statements set the tone for use of the Executive Order and speak of his trust and confidence in U.S. intelligence agencies to perform their mission in a professional, ethical and legal manner. Due to the importance of his comments to INSCOM and its mission, they are quoted in this column for all to read and consider.

"Today I am issuing two executive orders, one to govern the activities of our intelligence agencies and one to re-establish

the Intelligence Oversight Board, which works to insure that our intelligence activities are lawful. These orders are designed to provide America's intelligence community with clearer, more positive guidance and to remove the aura of suspicion and mistrust that can hobble our nation's intelligence efforts.

"This action is consistent with my promise in the Campaign to revitalize America's intelligence system. The American people are well aware that the security of their country—and in an age of terrorism, their personal safety as well—is tied to the strength and efficiency of our intelligence-gathering organizations.

"These orders have been carefully drafted, in consultation with the intelligence committees of both houses of the Congress, to maintain the legal protection of all American citizens. They also give our intelligence professionals clear guidelines within which to do their difficult and essential job. Contrary to a distorted image that emerged during the last decade, there is no inherent

conflict between the intelligence community and the rights of our citizens. Indeed, the purpose of the intelligence community is the protection of our people.

"This is not to say mistakes were never made and that vigilance against abuse is unnecessary. But an approach that emphasizes suspicion and mistrust of our own intelligence efforts can undermine this nation's ability to confront the increasing challenge of espionage and terrorism. This is particularly true in a world in which our adversaries pay no heed to the concerns for individual rights and freedoms that are so important to Americans and their Government. As we move into the 1980's, we need to free ourselves from the negative attitudes of the past and look to meeting the needs of the country.

"To those who view this change of direction with suspicion, let me assure you that while I occupy this office, no intelligence agency of the United States, or any other agency for that matter, will be given the authority to violate the rights and liberties guaranteed to all Americans by our Constitution and laws. The provisions of these executive orders make this abundantly clear.

"Most Americans realize that intelligence is a good and necessary profession to which high-caliber men and women dedicate their lives. We respect them for their honorable and often perilous service to our nation and the cause of freedom. For all our technological advances, the gathering of information and its analysis depend finally on human judgment; and good integrity, and professionalism of those who serve us in the intelligence community.

"Let us never forget that

good intelligence saves American lives and protects our freedom. The loyalty and selflessness of our intelligence community during hard times are testimony to its commitment to the principles on which our country is based. I have faith in our intelligence professionals and expect each and

tile services respect none of the liberties and right of privacy that these orders protect. Certainly the same can be said of international terrorists, who present another important area of concern and responsibility for our intelligence professional.

"I want to stress that the

Legally speaking

every one of them to live up to the ideals and standards set by these executive orders.

"These orders charge our intelligence agencies to be vigorous, innovative and responsible in the collection of accurate and timely information essential for the conduct of our foreign policy and crucial to our national safety. The country needs this service and is willing to allocate the resources necessary to do the job right.

"It is not enough, of course, simply to collect information. Thoughtful analysis is vital to sound decision-making. The goal of our intelligence analysts can be nothing short of the truth, even when that truth is unpleasant or unpopular. I have asked for honest, objective analysis, and I shall expect nothing less. When there is disagreement, as there often is, on the difficult questions of our time, I expect those honest differences of view to be fully expressed.

"These orders stipulate that special attention be given to detecting and countering the espionage and other threats that are directed by hostile intelligence services against us at home and abroad. These hos-

primary job of the CIA is to conduct intelligence activities overseas and to deal with certain foreign persons who come into this country. The FBI takes primary responsibility for security activities within the United States, directed against hostile foreigners and those Americans who seek to do damage to our national security.

"These orders do not alter this basic division of labor; they reaffirm it. They also encourage the fullest possible cooperation among the CIA the FBI and other agencies of the intelligence community as they seek to deal with fundamental challenges to our national security—challenges that respect neither national boundaries nor citizenship.

"As these executive orders are issued, I again want to express my respect and admiration for the men and women of our intelligence community: They run the risks; they bear the tensions; they serve in silence. They cannot fully be thanked in public, but I want them to know that their job is vital and that the American people, and their President, are profoundly grateful for what they do."



470th crosses Panama

by Capt. Richard A. "Jack" Rail

You've heard of people running tremendous distances. Like cross-country, or (shudder) marathons. Ever hear of anyone running from the Atlantic to the Pacific? From sea to shining sea?

Well, it has happened, and you've more in common with some of the heroes who did it than you might think. INSCOM has an outfit in Panama, the 470th by nomenclature, led by the (other) Polish Prince Lt. Col. Ted Cryblskey. Yes, and this same Prince personally trained a 10-man relay team that ran from the Atlantic coast of Panama's isthmus to the Pacific coast—52.2 miles, for you statisticians.

And why would someone—anyone—want to do such a thing? Well, there are all sorts of reasons. Some people answer, succinctly, "Because." Others, expanding on that and borrowing from the lexicon of another sport, say, "Because it is there." Still others, mixing in some history, reply, "Manifest Destiny." And then, lurking behind all these are some more readily understandable reasons. There are these Marines in Panama, you see, and every year *they* make this run. So does



For avid golfers there's no greater pleasure than a successful putt.

Golfers hit mark

by SFC John MacCord

CAMP ZAMA, Japan, Oct. 28, 1981—As a fund-raising activity for the INSCOM Benefit Association, the 500th MI Group periodically sponsors an INSCOMBA Invitational Golf Tournament and invites players from the 500th MI Group and other units in Japan to match skill and luck in friendly competition. This INSCOMBA Invitational brought out 80 dedicated golfers to swing their clubs on what turned out to be a beautiful October morning in Japan.

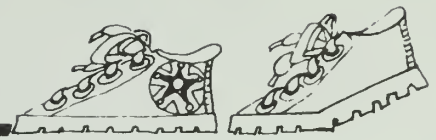
The day began crisp and clear and promised to get even better as the golfers gathered at the Camp Zama Golf Course club house for free coffee before the beginning of the tournament. The first two foursomes teed off on the front and back nines

of the Zama course at 8:00 a.m.; the others followed at six minute intervals. The Camp Zama Golf Course is laid out on what used to be the maneuver area for the former Imperial Japanese Military Academy from 1937-45.

Richard Kikuyama, a U.S. civilian employee of U.S. Army, Japan, hit a hole-in-one on the 8th hole for the only hole-in-one for this tournament.

The overall winner was Walt Kim, 500th MI Group, with a 65, followed by Sam Ozasa, 500th MI Group, with a 66 and Masayuki Hashimoto, 500th MI Group, with a 67. Low Gross winner was Harry Kondo, MTMC, with a 76.

A total of \$353.85 was raised for the INSCOM Benefit Association.



the Air Force. Not to mention the hordes of the 193rd Infantry Brigade. This has been going on for quite some time, and this year the 470th decided to add some class to the event.

So there we were at 6:00 a.m. on Halloween Day, when the race commenced.

Now everyone knows there's a canal in Panama, and lots of rain, and some beautiful wildlife, and plenty of interesting things to do. What isn't so well known is that the highway that connects the oceanic coasts across the isthmus is a bear to run. Not much of it is flat, while a great much of it is up and a

very little much is down. Some of it goes through a rain forest. Most of it lies exposed to the equatorial sun. Ten men of the 470th ran an average of 5.2 miles each on this bear of a highway to cross Panama. Believe it, they *are* heroes.

So how'd they do? No trophies, but then this was the first try. Total time was 6 hours, 17 minutes, 35 seconds. Out of a field of 29 teams, they took 20th place. Not bad for gentlemen and scholars. Here was the cast:

Jim Ettredge, Pat Fleming, Steve Donehoo, Carlos Fernandez, Phil Hamak, Jenaro Rivera,

Lee Dake, Mike Durant, Chuck Floyd, and Bob Schaufelberger. Alternate Jack Rail. Logistics: Tom Johnson, Betsy Lewellyn, Adolfo Ebio and Al Haszard. A multidiscipline team there, covering all MI areas and a range of support MOS's.

No, we won nothing this year, except for a lot of renown. People who'd never heard of us (like the Marines) were astonished by our fancy footwork and good looks. But we're already plotting next year's strategy, some of us. We'll beat that bear, and all those homely guys, too, next year.

66th MI Gp's net men had impressive season

by Jim O'Connor

The Headquarters, 66th MI Group basketball team, the defending champions of the 66th, despite personnel changes and loss of their coaching staff, have had an impressive season this year.

The Headquarters team record is 16 wins and four losses, among these are included the Munich Company Level championship and the Alpine Tournament Championship.

This has been an impressive year for the HQ team, having surpassed the records of previous years with their stunning victory over Garmisch to secure the Alpine title.

Two of the team's players have been instrumental in attaining this outstanding

record. Gino Osborne and Sanders Herring of HQ 66th, MILPO, have both scored well



U.S. Army photo

Col. Gordon (right) presents Capt. Cavin, HQ Co, the tournament trophy while team members look on.

over 350 points this season with an average of over 20 points per game each. But

they're just two players in the amazing eight that have been driving this team to victory after victory.

Team members Osborne and Herring join the others, Fred Montgomery, Larry Pippen, Clarence Peacock, James Scurry, Tom Clements, Tom Whitaker and coach Earl Jones, to form the deadliest combination the 66th MI Group has yet to complete.

After the losses of Clements and Pippen brought the team roster down to six players, they suffered an unfortunate defeat in Augsburg against the Augsburg community and lost the Southern Bavaria title. But the superlative playing of the remaining six members should carry them through when they next face the strong opposition of teams from all over Germany.

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